YORK HERAED PRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1808 THIELD SHEET

### NEW YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

se were being entered into between the de

were no ground for the relief asked in this action. The Executive Committee were prepared to meet any and all of these charges. But these constituted grounds of action against them personally, and this was an action to be brought, not by a stockholder, but by the receiver, Mr. F. Allen, whom the Court had appointed. It was charged that the company had dealt in its own stock. This was not illegal in itself, and nothing was shown to prove that the stock bought in by the company and subsequently sold was improperly bought or sold. But even if it were the Executive Committee were personally responsible.

sponsible.

The arguments being concluded the Court reserved its decision.

Larcenics and Assaults—The Horse-Buruing Case—Adulteration of Stilk. Before Judge Dowling. Too large red hot stoves and a dense audience of

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Dowling.

Too large red hot stoves and a dense audience of Five Points people made the Court of Special Sessions yesterday a chamber of horrors to everybody present whose lungs were unaccustomed to inhale poisonous atmosphere. The calendar was comparatively light, there being but thirty cases on it, and these mostly larcenies and assaults.

THE HORSE-BURKING CASE.

It will be remembered that a man was sentenced in this court lately to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and to serve twenty days in the City Prison for being one of a party of ruffans who set fire to a lot of straw under a balky horse, burning the poor brute in a horrible manner. It now appears, however, that Timothy Bryan, another of the gang, who was brought up yesterday in charge of officer van Buren, Ninth precinct, was the principal in the inhuman outrage.

Mr. Bergh being called upon to testify said that Bryan had confessed to him that he went for the straw, lighted it and kept the fire burning under the animal; the fire was three feet high; the horse was standing up and was attached to a cart with a heavy load at the time. The affair occurred on the dumping ground, Lattle Twelfith street.

The prisoner was sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifty dollars.

Firstaling Corpron.

A colored man named Alexander Phillips was brought up on the charge of stealing cotton from a warshouse in Greenwich street. The there being fully proved, Judge Dowling remarked that he was constantly receiving complaints from merchants of this kind of thing, and it was now time that an example should be made. He would send the prisoner was sendenced to be a far the fair of the court, charged John Reilly with beating her with a pitcher, Reily did not say that he could not stand the perfumed Elizabeth and therefore his her, but he looked as if he would were time allowed him. Judge Dowling sainfed just once and hastily disposed of the case by sending Reilly to the Penitentiary for three months.

if the case by someting the property of the case by someting the property of t

Mary Brown, the complainant, nodded familiarly to the Judge.

"How do you do, Mary ?" asked the Judge. "Geting on well now?"

"Well thank you. Business is good."

Then Mary, remembering that the Judge sent her pu many occasions to study the concenty of the Ward's Island institution, and the Judge recollecting Mary, mutual glances were exchanged.

"Well Philip," said the Judge after wishing the maining Mary the compliments of the season, "Pil sak you to pay dittem dollars for the invary of Ricking this woman."

David Therney, a milkman, whose deep base voice suggested the thought that he was incapable of affighting late sleepers by yelling in that supernatural manner ordinary milkmen so much affect, appeared on the complaint of officer Flandrow, who delected him in the act of spoiling a pail of Croton water by mixing it with a can of white liquid stuff known to housekeepers as fresh milk.

known to housekeeper as fresh milk.

Judge Dowling remarked that the adulteration of milk was now carried on openly in the streets, and that the uproar near the Tombs in the morning made by these men in "preparing" the milk was unbear-

# POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

cused were held for trial, Mr. Coleman giving ball.

A CANADIAN IN TROUBLE.—A young man hailing from Canada, temporarily stopping at the New York Hotel, while intoxicated a few evenings since entered one of the fashionable gambling hells on Broadway and in a short time lost \$14,000 in money and a number of diamonda, valued at nearly the same amount, belonging to his wife. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the proprietors, who will be placed under arrest this morning.

A PATENT FALSE PRETENCE CASE.—John H. McKinley, of No. 93 South street, appeared before Justice Hogan yesterday, and preferred a complaint of false pretences against Thomas Skeleton, an Englishman, aged forty-five, and hailing from illinois. It appears that Skeleton called on the complainant on the 15th of last November and exhibited a specimen of a new house fastener, which he said he had patented, and at the same time presented what purported to be a notice of acceptance of his invention by the Patent Office at Washington. Mr. McKinley agreed to purchase the right of sale for the State of New York for \$1,000, paying \$100 down to bind the bargain. He subsequently ascertained, however, that Skeleton's application for a patent upon his invention had been rejected instead of accepted. The prisoner on being arraigued before the magistrate was fully committed for trial.

# THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Printers' Strike.

The book and job printers' strike still continues. A large number of the prominent establisaments have acceded to the demands of the strikers; but there are others which refuse to come into line.

The employing printers who hold out against any advance in prices have issued a circular to their men, of which the following is a copy:—

The employing printers of the city of New York have determined that they will not accede to the demands of the Printers' Union. They believe that the times doned, of the remands of the Printers' Union. They believe that the times doned, of the remands of the Printers' Union. They believe that the times doned, of the remands of the Printers' Union. They believe that the times doned, of the remands of the Printers' Union. They believe that the times doned, of the remands of the compositors the publishers would not be willing to pay the additional rate, especially as they olaim that they are enabled to contract for work in other cities at considerably lower prices than New York printers are compelled to ask. While the employers do not deem it possible of submit to the unreasonable and absurd exactions of the Printers' Union, yet they are willing to recognize the difference in leaded and soild matter, and to allow three cents per 1,000 cens additional for the inter- saw which the three can be printered to the printers' Union, yet they are willing to pay twenty colours per week as most have been paying for all hands who are able to earn so much, and they will pay more or least than this sum, depending entirely upon the expertures of the compositors of this city should have been induced to leave their places at this time. They believe that they price and to leave their places at this time. They believe that they price and the sum, depending entirely upon the expertures of the compositors of this city should have been induced to leave their places at this time. They believe that they are for all asserts as any previous time; and if it be true, as is claimed by the f

Shotter, Robertson, Tyrell, J. W. Orr, Pelletreau & Cole.

Gray & Green, who it was supposed (as they print so many periodicals) would be most in ured by the printers' strike, have succeeded in fully supplying themselves with hands, and now claim to have over ninety men at work.

THE ROCERS HURDER.

acume was shown the witness.

Q. Is that the hat Logan wore when you saw him on the alst of December? A. No, sir; I am sure that is not the hat nor the coat that he wore.

Mr. Hutchings—You said he had his hand bound up with rags? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which hand? A. His right hand.

Q. He said he had got it hurt in jumping over fences to get out of the way of the police? A. Yes, sir.

er.
Q. His hand was not so the first time he came?
A. No, sir. Q. His hand was not see the first time he came?
A. No, sir.
Q. Are you sure what time he left you that morning when he called on you first? A. I am, sir.
Q. What time was it? A. Seven o'clock.
Q. Did you see any letters in his pocket? A. No. sir.
Q. Did you see any letters in his pocket? A. No. sir.
Q. You didn't see his pocket? A. No, sir.
Q. Your name is Elisworth? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is your other name? A. My stepfather's name was —; that is the name! went by until I went to live in Greene street.

Your name is knisworm. A. I. C., what is your other name? A. My stepfather's name was —: that is the name? I went by until I went to live in dreene street.
 Q. How do you know that Logan left that morning at seven o'clock? A. Because i heard the whistes blow.
 Q. Do you know whether the whistles blow at any other hour in the morning in the neighborheod where you lived? A. I don't know; I know it was seven o'clock that morning, because I went down stairs to open the doors.
 Q. Did you see the rag off Logan's hand? A. No, sir; he didn't take it off in my presence.
 The witness at the close of the evidence was requested to testify to its genuineness by signing the document on which it had been inscribed; but being unable to write simply made her mark, doing so in a very hesitating way, as though she was at a loss to comprehend what all the formality meant. As the Coroner was leaving the room she beckoned to him, and in a sort of half whisper asked, "Do you think. Jimmy killed Mr. Rogers?" Of course she received no answer.

Jimmy killed Mr. Rogers in Of course she received no answer.

The inquest will be continued this morning, at half-past ten o'clock, in the room of the Board of Councilmen.

# CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The members of this body assembled at one o'clock yesterday afternoon to resume the discussion on the finances of the nation and the best method of obtaining a safe and speedy return to specie payments. Mr. H. E. Moring read a portion of an extensive and elaborate document in regard to the question under consideration. On motion of Mr. Jonathan Sturges,

Mr. Opdyse then addressed the Chamber in refutation of the assertion made by Mr. Chittenden at the last meeting, to the effect that one-third of the national banks could not pay to their depositors the amount of their capital. He stated that he firmly believed that the banking system of this country never was more complete than it is at present. He then read the following resolutions:

— Escotest, that a committee of fire be appointed by the Chair, with instructions to prepare for the consideration of the Chairs, the state of the chamber, at its next regular meeting, a memorial to Congrue recommending the adoption of the following financial decirations and measures:

— DECLARATIONE.

Int.

1. That there shall be no further issue of paper money, either by the government or by the banks.

1. That there shall be a contraction of the isgal tender issues of \$10,000,000 per annum until specie payments are re-sumed.

4. Legalise gold contracts.
4. Legalise gold contracts.
5. Forbid all secret sales of government gold and bonds.
6. Rate it a pensi offence to loss money on legal tenders or national bank notes.
7. Rajes all applications for railroad or other subsidise in bonds or guarantes.
6. So revies the Revenue laws as to secure an aquitable distribution of the national texts and hopesty and economy in their collection.

irribution of the national term and hopesty and economy in their collection.

3. Apply \$150,000,000 annually of the gold received for customs to the sayment of the interest and the reduction of the principal of the public debt.

In explaining the resolutions he said that he had no faith in sinking funds and thought they were useless institutions. Immediately after the close of the war contraction was commenced and it went along very easily because it was itse the stack of a rope. It could be brought in easily enough; but when the strain comes, then more care is needed. He concluded by reading from the History of the Hank of England a sketch of the action of Parliament in 1818

THE LATE JUDGE WALBRIDGE, who was killed of Vednesday at the Bergen tunnel, had on his person wo bonds of \$1,000 each and sixty-five dollars 1: fills. He carried a cane which bore his name on liver plate at the crook.

five dollars for an assault; John McCormick, nined five dollars for assault and battery; William Moore, petit larceny, sentenced for twenty days in county jail: Solomon Josephs, fined twenty-five dollars for assault and battery; Michael Tailend and Henry Gaffny, petit larceny, fined each five dollars. George Fine, assault, fined five dollars. The sentences of Mary Donnelly, Herman Coates and James Hutchinson, for larceny, were suspended.

Salterville.

A LABORER was coming out of Mr. Salter's house on Wednesday, when he slipped on the stoop and falling on an axe his hand was almost severed from his arm. The wound, it is thought, will prove fatal.

on Wednesday, when he slipped on the stoop and falling on an axe his hand was almost severed from his arm. The would, it is thought, will prove fatal.

Treston.

Nominations by the Governon.—Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, has nominated John Q. Garretson for Prosecutor of the Pieas for Hudson county in the room of the late R. D. McCleiland, and Edward W. Sendder, of Mercer, and Bennett Van Syckle, of Hunterdon, Judges of the Supreme Court in place of Judges Vredenburgh and Elmer.

State Temperance Convention.—A State Temperance Convention was held yesterday in the Central Baptist church, corner of Hanover and Montgomery streets, Trenton. A very limited number of delegates was present, but judging from their appearance the wealth of the State was fairly represented. The speaking was enthusiastic and determined, each speaker addressing the meeting for ten minutes. Much discussion ensured on the propriety of striking aloof from the present political parties, who are both rotten to the core and lack the confidence of the people. It was also proposed to combine all temperance elements of the State in one political organization, which should be left free to act in accordance with the exigencies of the circumstances in their several localities. It was argued that it was not education that was needed to further the cause of temperance, but a quickening of the public conscience. Millions of dollars are invested by men engaged in the liquor interest to corrupt the legislation of the country and control the courter, as every prosecuting attorney throughout the courter, as every prosecuting attorney throughout the courter, as Renderd, That the friends of temperance unity of the State in the series of the public conscience. Millions of dollars are invested by men engaged in the liquor interest to corrupt the legislation of the country and control the courter, as every prosecuting attorney throughout the courter, as every prosecuting attorney throughout the following resolution was adopted.—

Resolved, That the feinds of t

ONVENTION OF JUSTICES OF THE PRACE.—The State of New Jersey was represented by about sixteen Justices of the Pascs, who assembled in Trenton yesterday to complete the framing of a bill to be presented to the Legislature for the modification of the law regulating warrants and for an increase of fees.

THE FLUENTING DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.—At an adjourned meeting of the taxpayers of the village of Jushing opposed to the operations of the Drainage Commissioners, held at the Flushing Hotel, on Wednesday evening, the committee appointed to btain legal opinions as to whether the assessments you'd be collected reported that they had obtained obtain legal opinions as to whether the assessments could be collected reported that they had obtained the opinions of several legal gentlemen, which were to the effect that the assessments were not legally collectable. After ruising auditional funds and resolving to test the matter as soon as the collector should lay on any of those who had not paid their

# THE FREIT CROWERS' CLUB.

Exhibition of Specimens.

The Fruit Growers' Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 245 Broadway, Dr. J. E. Snodgrass in the chair. The first subject discussed was the provision of newspapers for the members of the club at club rates, after some discussion a resolution moved by Mrs. Hallock, of Milton, N. Y., authorizing the Recording Secretary to receive subscriptiong from those willing to take papers under such an arrangement, was adopted.

WOMEN VS. WINE.

Mrs. Whitlock presented some specimens of wine and brandy made from fruit, on which he asked the opinion of the club. Several members objected to the club taking up the matter of liquors.

Mrs. Hallock said that many paragraphs had recently appeared in the newspapers headed "Women vs. Wine." "Women vs. Tobacco." At the recent Burns dinner one of the reporters of a leading journal had said that the number of ladies present was thirty; that their conduct was decorous; that they retired to the boar of the lades were getting the credit of discountenancing evits let them go in out and out and maintain their character. She moved that the samples of wine should be returned to the donors with the thanks of the club, accompanied by a statement that they did not interfere with wine, but only were interested in fruit. If the producers of inquor salons in almost every block, Let the club taboo the matter and let the public know that they would have nothing to do with it.

The resolution of Mrs. Hallock was unanimously adopted.

CITT GARDENS.

The discussion on city gardens which was commenced at the last meeting was then called up, and Mrs. Rose said that she commence with. She hired they would have nothing to do with it.

The resolution of Mrs. Hallock was unanimously adopted.

CITT GARDENS.

The discussion on city gardens which was commenced at the last meeting was then called up, and Mrs. Rose of the order to be commenced to the place in the country period of the place in the country period of the country period of the results of the place in which and the

HAVANA, Jan. 20,

gents at Salado and in the Canto del Embarcado and completely dispersing them, General Valanas continued advancing till he reached Bayamo, where the found almost roduced to ashes. Not being at to camp there he proceeded to wards the sugar est of Las Mangas, owned by the insurgent Figuere and from thence sent the communications to chief authorities by the Lieutenant Governor of Manillo, which have already been submitted to readers. This communication was conveyed Manganillo, as already stated, by Don dro Ramirez. This gentieman is nearly lated to Don Carlos Manuel Cespodes, and been with the insurgents since pronunciamiento of Yara, but not voluntar lated to Don Carios Manuel Cespodes, had been with the insurgents since pronunciamiento of Yara, but not volunts as it would appear from what he asserted be several persons, on giving the following insution. On Mr. Ramirez being asked by the itenant Governor the reason of his absence itenant governor the reason of his absence when they occurred he hanneast to be replied when they occurred he hanneast to be

as it would appear from what he assected before several persons, on giving the following information. On Mr. Ramirez being asked by the Lieutenant Governor the reaseg of his absence from Manzanillo since the events of Yara he replied that when they occurred he happened to be at Buyamo, on the side of the government, but did not take any active part and could not retreat from the vicinity, to prove which he presented a form of attestation on the part of the Lieutenant General of that city and jurisdiction, which office was then filled by Mr. Udsets. He acknowledges having been all the time at this gentleman's side, whose whereabouts since the fall of Bayamo he ignores.

Mr. Ramrez mentions that Messrs. N. Grau and Ignacio Casas, merchants of Bayamo, and also a military doctor, presented themselves to his Excelency General Valmaseda, as the only persons who had not followed the insurgents, and whom he had left in the village of Datil, likewase fired by the numerous bands dispersed in all directions. The day previous to the isst encounter with the column of General Valmaseda, they made all the women, children and prisoners leave the city, including the commander, Guajardo, who was wounded in one of the first encounters, and the family of Colonel Villares, Mr. Ramirez does not say anything about Commander Mediavilia, who, it will be recollected, went to relieve Mr. Udseta, as ileutenant of the jurisdiction. Mr. Ramires further states that on several persons opposing the burning of Bayamo Don Carlos Manuel Ceapedes replied that be could not waver, besides he and his own family would be the principal losers, and moreover that Bayamo was an old city and it would be better to rebuild it. At all events, if the reasons were not convincing brunkwood and force were, and Hayamo was burning during three days. Here our correspondent mentions in particular that besides a few Dominican and Magican leaders, the rebels beaten by General Valmaseda were peasants from the neighorhood, accompanied by a few colored persons. Dominican and Mexican leaders, the rebets beat General Valimaseds were peasurits from the reborhood, accompanied by a few colored per At the moment of the attack by the expeditioners it is said that Don Carlos Manuel Cespede ordered 8,000 men into the district. They we vided into several parties, and a great number but badly armed. Doubtless many of these valready have submitted themselves, had they not held back by the calumnies published and rep by the organ of the insurgents, assuring the fact the peninsulars shoot all prisoners of those the the peninsulars shoot all prisoners of those that fall into their power by other means. This belief is so deeply inculcated with the sensitive peasants that they have been heard to say that if they were assured a thousand times over they would still prefer dying under arms. The insurgents of Yara and Bayamo will, doubtless, have commenced to undeceive themselves, like those who devastated the district of Santiago de Cubs.

# HAYTI.

Battle at St. Louis de Sud-Execution (General Demingue-End of the Robellion. PORT AU PRINCE, Jun. 15, 1860.

I have just heard to-day of a serious engagement between the government troops and the rebeis at St. Louis da Sud, asar Aux Cayes, and the subsequent submission of the latter city, which was the capital of the Southern rebeilies.

It is reported that General Domingus, the so-called President of the Southern republic (rebeis), has been shot in the town of Aux Cayes.

It is now not to be doubted that the entire South must soon fall into the hands of the regular government of President Salmave.

The President Salmave.

The President Salmave.

The President Salmave.

The United States steamship higher goes to Aspinwall to take her station of two months there. She will relieve there the Yantic, to proceed here for the protection of American property.